

Resolved, That committees of not less than three from each State represented in this convention, be now appointed, who shall act as central committees in their respective States to oppose the admission of Texas as a slave State, with power to enlarge their number not only from the Liberty party, but from

...to be interested in the object, and to co-operate with any committee now engaged in the same cause.

That the State committees shall appoint committees in every county in their respective States;

That the county committees appoint town committees wherever it may be useful;

That the committees publish and circulate at widely as possible in their respective fields of action, one or more short tracts presenting the reasons for opposing the admission of Texas and the possibility of defeating it;

That the committees call county conventions on the subject throughout the Free States;

That the committees circulate short remonstrances to Congress, and that the following form be recommended unless a better can be found:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled,

The undersigned, citizens of the State of _____ solemnly remonstrate and protest against the admission of Texas as a State of this Union, for various reasons, but this especially, because its constitution, as far as it can, supports and perpetuates slavery.

That as many of the remonstrances as possible be sent to Congress on the commencement of the next session, the first Monday of December next.

That the committees address a circular to every clergyman in the Free States, urging him to preach a sermon on resistance to annexation and slavery as a religious duty.

And in accordance with the foregoing, committees were appointed for each State.

From the Signal of Liberty.

LETTER FROM MR. BIRNEY.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Birney to the three gentlemen of this county, has been transmitted to us for publication. It was written in answer to inquiries proposed to him respecting our state affairs, and contains explicit and definite answers. Presuming that they will be of interest to all our readers, we place the letter before them without delay.

LOWER SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 18, '45.

Messrs. JEWETT, HILL and GARLAND:

Dear Sirs.—You ask me as the nominee of the Liberty party for the office of Governor of this State.

1. "Do you think that our Judiciary system needs any alteration? And to what extent?"

I think our Judiciary system needs the simplest alteration. It is slow, and oppressive to the poor, who constitute a large majority—who have, at least, to pay for the system—and for whom the Constitution was more specially made, if we may assert that of any class.—They will not be satisfied with the system, as long as it remains what it is; it must be easily comprehended by them, expeditious and economical.

2. "Are you in favor of liquidating the public debt, by selling the works belonging to the State?"

The State has no business with the public works. Its main duty is fulfilled, as soon as it is brought to prevent one man from trespassing on the rights of another. What more can I ask of the State—what more can any reasonable man ask of it—than that he should be protected in the exercise of all his faculties without molestation? Let every public work be undertaken by those who have the means. Let every loss fall on them, and every advantage be gained by them. As soon as a good price is offered for the public works, let them be sold, in part payment of our State debt.—Let the State afterward, and as quickly as possible, be brought to the simple duty I have already indicated; and let it, henceforth, cease from any connection, whatever, with works, or things public or private.

3. "What do you think of the present salaries of the State officers, agents, &c.? Are they too high or too low?"

They are certainly too high, and ought to be reduced. I could well particularize, but almost without exception they appear to me too high. As a State we have managed injudiciously. We have forgotten that there were comparatively few objects of taxation. And, strange as it may seem, some of these few, held by the wealthiest persons, are already beginning to be exempted. We have forgotten also, that the people are as yet poor. A new State, we have initiated older ones.—It is always a sad thing when the officers of the Government begin to think the Government was expressly made for them.

Having rendered to you explicit answers to all the questions contained in your letter, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

DEMOCRACY IN OHIO.

The following resolutions were passed at the Democratic Convention held at Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, on the first of September last. They are said to have resulted from the labors of Abby Kelly in that county, and were adopted as the only means by which that party could find favor with the people. Read them and see how it compares with the New Hampshire branch of the same party, which politically decapitated John P. Hale, for his opposition to Texas on account of slavery.—Herald of Freedom.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, slavery is a national crime, a direct violation of the absolute rights of man, and a deep and adious stain upon our national honor.

Resolved, That we, as Northern freemen, are in duty bound thus publicly to express our uncompromising hostility to an institution fraught with so much injustice, and total disregard of individual rights, and which brings such just reproach upon our common country.

Resolved, That in order the more effectively to carry out and put in practical operation our principles upon this great and important subject, we pledge ourselves and the Democratic party of this county, to make use of all means, constitutionally, in our power to accomplish the speedy abolition of slavery in the United States and the territories, and especially to effect the appeal of all laws now existing in Ohio imposing any distinctions whatever between the colored and the free white population of the State.

Resolved, That, regarding the strict observance of these principles in the light of our imperative duty, we again pledge ourselves to support no man for Representative to the State Legislature, who will not avow his firm and unalterable determination to use every honorable effort in the discharge of his official duties to bring about their speedy and triumphant success.

Resolved, That the old and trite maxim, "Let us do evil that good may come," constitutes no part of our political creed. We therefore discountenance and utterly disapprove of the course of all individuals, who, either from blind or over-heated zeal, or from interested motives, are aiming at the subversion of the Federal Constitution and dissolution of the Union, with the ostensible object of accomplishing the abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States is the only safeguard of our federal compact; and that it is to that compact we owe our safety at home and our consideration and respect abroad. The individual, therefore, who advocates—as the first step towards the abolition of slavery—the dissolution of the one, or the subversion of the other, should be looked upon in the light of the quack who "prescribes a remedy worse than the disease," and practices upon the principle of "killing a man to save his life."

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

DICK AND THE DEACON.

Among the many incidents illustrative of the spirit and practice of slaveholding, is the following, which was given me by the Deacon himself, in _____ county, Kentucky.

I put up for a night at Dea. W.'s. He was a very social and well informed man—one who understood the art of getting money, perfectly. He had much to offer in regard to his "niggers," and to convince me of his superior skill in managing and disposing of them, he introduced "Dick's" case, as a specimen.

This slave, some years since, was a fugitive from Alabama, but unfortunately for the poor fellow, was discovered and captured in Kentucky, after a long and perilous journey towards the land of the free, travelling by night and lying in the woods by day. As is customary, he was thrown into the county jail, from whence, after being advertised according to law, and no owner appearing, was taken out and sold to defray the expenses of imprisonment, &c. Being in want of another hand on his plantation, and from the negro's noble muscular developments, supposing him to be just the chap for service, Dea. W. purchased him; "and," said he, "I never owned a better slave." His size was large, firm well proportioned, and his skin nearly white; with a mind naturally shrewd and aspiring. He could do as much business as two common hands, and appeared remarkably happy and contented with his situation. "In short," said the deacon, "take him every way, he was 'hard to be beat';" but, added he, "Dick's diligence and seeming contentment soon led me to suspect that he was plotting a second escape. 'Any how,' it puzzled me to read his real motives; I feared he knew a little too much to be a slave, could he possibly avoid it, and I was more confirmed in my suspicions of his intentions of running away, from what the overseer heard one of the boys say to him. (The male slaves, old as well as young, are usually called boys.) Said he, 'Dick, we don't think you mean to work always, you work so hard now.' Hearing this, I at once understood the whole plan. His purpose was to not act the part of a most dutiful and affectionate servant until my confidence in his integrity should procure for him more liberties than he had previously enjoyed; such as going ten or twenty miles alone with a team, or on horse back on business errands, as trusty slaves are often accustomed to do, and then when out of my reach take himself off to Canada. I immediately resolved to sell him as the only sure method to prevent a loss. At this time Mr. _____ was in the vicinity buying up 'niggers' for the southern market, so I bargained away Dick to him for eight hundred dollars. And now the question was how we might take him. I was confident that should he have the least intimation of his sale, he would make an effort to escape, and perhaps choose rather to die by the hand of violence than be obliged a second time to serve in a southern cotton field. The plan I hit upon was this. One day when the hands were all out felling trees, Mr. _____ and myself took our guns and went out shooting squirrels, or pretending to. So coming in sight of the gang at work, we very leisurely advanced towards them, looking at various timber trees as if with no particular reference to them or their work, until near enough to spring suddenly forward and seize him. This we did, and soon had him bound securely. He seemed much surprised, the thing was so unexpectedly done; and when Mr. _____ took him away he appeared greatly disappointed. But I concluded by this time Dick was outwitted and my money safe." He then added very carefully, "I don't know what became of the 'nigger,' for he was taken to the south, and I never have heard from him since."

I have related this one among thousands of similar circumstances going to establish the following propositions:

1st. That the practice of slavery blunts the moral sense, and drinks up the natural sympathies of the human soul. The deacon's manifest indifference to all the physical and mental sufferings which this poor bondman must endure from having been again subjected to the cruel discipline of the south, together with the grief, if not the anguish of despair, which he felt when his fondly cherished hopes of one day being a freeman, were to all human appearance forever blasted, was proof sufficient to warrant the assertion. That his conscience was abused and perverted, as well as his heart sadly deficient in the exercise of the common feelings of sympathizing humanity.

2d. That slaves are not generally contented and happy when they appear or profess to be. The master after carefully observing the habits of this slave was convinced that it was not real satisfaction with his situation, but the love of liberty which urged him on to the discharge of extra labor and caused his cheerful countenance to radiate the deceptive smiles of false contentment.

3d. That to hold property in slaves, especially near the bounds of the free States, requires the most wakeful vigilance of its owners. Our deacon felt that in his case, had he not been a little shrewder than men generally are, Dick would have deceived him and made his escape.

4th. That intelligence among slaves is incompatible with the master's interest, inasmuch as it is productive of self-manumission. "I feared he knew too much to be a slave could he possibly avoid it." I think I must add the opinion of an influential member of the Baptist church in D—B— county, Ky. Said this individual in answer to an inquiry which I had just made, viz: do you not think that slaves would be better servants should you educate them? "No," he heartily replied, and gave the following among other reasons why not:—"Mrs. _____, near L., Ky., owned a negro who learned to read the Bible. He read it as often as he found an opportunity. One day he said to his mistress, 'I don't think the bible requires me to be a slave, neither do I mean to be,' and the very next day he ran away; so it won't do to educate them, if you do," he continued, "they will understand their rights and won't be slaves."

The above also sheds a ray of light on the character of slaveholding christianity.

Hallowell, Oct. 7th. TRAVELLER.

To the Editor of the Liberty Standard:

DEAR SIR:—Some time since you gave publicity to an article signed by Caleb Hodson, Esq., implicating my moral and Christian character, and as the matter has been amicably adjusted between Mr. Hodson and myself with the understanding that the following statement should be made as public, as were the charges preferred against me by him, you will therefore I presume feel no hesitation in inserting the following certificate from Mr. Hodson and much obliged Yours, &c.

JAMES M. BUZZELL.

Saco, Oct. 13, 1845.

Whereas for some time past there has been an unpleasant controversy between Dr. James M. Buzzell and myself, and many things have been said improper to have gone before the public, I would just say that since my acquaintance with Dr. Buzzell, I have known nothing against his moral or Christian character, and that all difficulties existing between him and myself, have been this day amicably settled between us.

Witness—JONATHAN TRACEY.

Portland, Oct. 10, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.

THOMASTON, October, 1845.

MR. EDITOR:—During the political campaign this fall for Governor and other State officers, I was led to inquire, why men were so inconsistent in their political professions. That an inconsistency does exist, cannot be denied even by a casual observer, and that it is occasioned by a dishonest adherence to party. All the blessings of liberty for which our fathers bled, are now being desecrated by political partisans. Interrogate the Whig or Democrat as to his views on slavery; he at once tells you he is as much of an abolitionist as any other man, and would heartily rejoice to see slavery abolished. But ask him to support a liberty candidate for office (it is enough for him to know that he belongs to the liberty party) he will tell you he despises the party, he has no belief in their honesty, they are fanatics, brawlers, office-seekers, &c.—Now why do they despise the party that advocates nothing more than they acknowledge would make them heartily rejoice? This is consistency with a vengeance. But they will proceed on to tell you what the abolitionists are trying to effect—they will tell you they are for dissolving the Union—setting the slaves to cutting their master's throats, and set them at liberty to overrun and devastate the whole country, while nothing is more false. But the true fact is, they are afraid of losing the loaves and fishes, they are slaves themselves, they are slaves to their own inordinate thirst for power. Enjoying all the privileges of a free government are not sufficient to destroy the seeds of tyranny that have taken root in their own breast. They want their party to rule, right or wrong, that they may be placed in authority and rule the people. They are slaves to their party, they must erige in sycophancy around their constituents, and shake hands with persons they supremely despise, to gain the object they so much desire. They halloo lustily for the dear people, and expose the abuses of their antagonist party—proclaim aloud they are the poor man's friend, and will stick for equal rights to all men. They despise oppression and will quote largely from the sayings of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other sages that have spent their lives in the cause of Liberty and equal rights for all men. But ask these boosters of liberty and equal rights, to unshackle the bonds of the poor down-trodden slave, and you can at once discover the amount of their patriotism, and the depth of feeling they possess for the oppressed. He tells you they are lawfully held in slavery and are the lawful property of their masters, and are made so by the sovereign people, and so it is. But where under the wide canopy of heaven can be found another sovereignty so inconsistent as to enslave a part of the royal family, aside from the sovereign people of America? Slavery is a plague spot on the fair temple of liberty, and is now corroding the very vitals of our Republic from whence every nerve must feel its effects to their utmost extremity. The fatal spot is deepening, and the disorder is raging, and but one remedy can be applied to effect a cure, and that is the ballot-box. The only lawful way the American people have to correct abuses is, through the suffrages granted to them by the constitution. Need I ask what is the duty of such men as believe the institution of slavery is wrong, and ought to be abolished if it is not to go to the polls, and vote for such men as will use their influence to remove it? As the ballot-box is the only lawful, honorable, and peaceable means that can be used to correct abuses and remedy existing evils, it certainly is the bounden duty of every true patriot and philanthropist to exercise his right of suffrage. If these high and important duties are neglected, the time is not far distant when it will be too late; the tyrant's hand begins to press heavily, the freedom of the press is assailed, and new chains are being forged by slave power, the foul stain is deepening and widening, and unless stayed in its onward progress, will deluge our fair land in blood. Let the friends of humanity and equal rights awake, and go to the polls, trusting in high power for the purity of their cause.

R.

A friend in Windham writes:—

We believe abolitionism is gaining in Windham though our vote does not indicate it. We have now at least 80 voters.

A Library and Lyceum association is being formed which we hope will add much to our influence. The people want light and in fact abolitionists too want light in order to act efficiently.

I am of the opinion that a Library of our publications even if read by none but abolitionists, will arm them with weapons to use in the great battle between Liberty and Slavery and thus exert an important influence. I think you would do well to recommend the formation of Town Anti-Slavery Library Associations in your Editorials at some convenient time—perhaps give a list of the publications which would be valuable in such Libraries, &c.

Very respectfully,

Another in Exeter writes:—

The anti-slavery cause is gaining rapidly in this section. At the second trial on the 29th ult., the Liberty candidate had in Corinna 10 majority over all others; and in Garland a plurality of 8; both of those towns have always been strongly democratic.

In Exeter the democratic party has split in the middle on ruin and temperance, and cannot unite, as every man has committed himself to ruin or cold water, thus giving the abolitionists (who are all temperance men) a chance at least to keep them from electing a Representative.

Yours truly,

Another in Danville writes:—

We are holding district meetings here, weekly, for discussion upon Slavery—selling Anti-Slavery Books, &c. It works well. This town and New Gloucester have not yet succeeded in electing a Representative. The vote stood first trial—Liberty 130; Dem. 130; Whig 176.

They must either go together (which they hate most awfully to do) or allow the right to triumph—which many hate the worse of all. The Democrats helped the Whigs, last year. Now the Whigs (being the stronger) won't help them. I don't wonder they are a little mad. What can be done for them?

Yours,

CHOKED BY A GNAT AND GORGING A CAMEL.—The Kentucky Conference passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, 5th. That we will constantly, calmly, though resolutely oppose the practice of selling or renting pews in our churches; believing as we do, that the practice here alluded to, has a tendency to subvert that glorious peculiarity of our holy religion—"The poor have the gospel preached unto them."

To sell or rent a pew in a meeting house is subversive of the "glorious peculiarity of our holy religion," but to sell human beings, males, and females, and to rent them out by the year for all purposes, is in harmony with "that glorious peculiarity of our holy religion—"The poor have the gospel preached to them."

How capable men are of being blinded by interest!—H. Wesleyan.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. OCT. 23, 1845.

BIBLE ARGUMENT.—TREATMENT OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

The grounds on which the grand trial of slavery is to be finally decided, are the Bible and the Constitution. It has been supposed by many that the argument from the Bible was nearly and triumphantly closed, but that is a mistake. The faith and practice of the church must be essentially alike on this subject, for there will be too much light, and its conduct too closely watched to allow much discrepancy between them. If the Bible condemns slaveholding the church must, or be at once condemned.

The whole world is the jury, and slavery being in the church, both are really on trial; and should the verdict be given against slavery, the church must deliver it up for execution promptly, or share the consequences of an accomplice in crime. No plans in arrest of judgment will avail on the ground that polygamy and other sins were not fatal to good men of old; for had the opposition of those practices to the divine will been made out in presence of those who committed them, even Jacob or David must have immediately abandoned them, or fallen, and no "organic" apology would have shielded them an hour.—To conclude that the Bible condemns slavery yet retain it in the church, is but to plead guilty to the charge of being a "brotherhood of thieves." No ingenuity, no sophistry, no logic can parry the charge.

One great mistake is often—if not always—committed by those who would claim rights for slavery from the Bible. They say the apostles did not directly condemn it, but received slaveholders into the church as good christians. Then, in order to ascertain what certainty whether that slavery was as bad as ours, they go to Grecian and Roman history, and come back telling us it was worse. Then the questions are triumphantly asked, Shall not American slaveholders be admitted to the church? Are not men who were good enough for apostles good enough for us? Do you not see that slaveholding should of itself be no bar to christian communion? Will you be wiser than the scriptures? Now all this is sheer sophistry and delusion. What Roman law and slavery were, has nothing to do with the question. They were not the law of the church. That had a law of its own, to which all other law was made to yield. That law abolished human chattelism, or property in man. This we assert without the least doubt or fear of successful controversy. The admission of chattel slavery into the church, (and that it should always be remembered, is the slavery question) has no shadow of justification from scripture statutes or authorized scripture examples. Under that law it is MAN-STEALING in all "circumstances" and "cases"; "organic" and "autogenic"; "social" and "individual"; with the ignorant or enlightened; old or young; in Greece or Rome; the United States or Brazil; by church-members or non-church-members; deacons, ministers, bishops, or doctors of Divinity. Whoever claims his fellow-man as his property is a man-stealer, and must be dealt with accordingly. That is Bible; and the great difficulty in seeing this to be the fact arises from not recollecting that those slaveholders who were admitted to the apostolic churches were received under Bible law, and not Roman law. What was that? Suppose a case.

Here is a man come to the door of the church at Rome, asking admission. There are Paul, James, Peter, John, and Christ himself. They ask him if he is a slaveholder—he says yes. He holds 20 men, women and children, as his property. Paul, knowing the equivocal, changeable nature of words, such as slave and slaveholder, and wishing to be specific and universal in the instruction involved in this case, goes directly to the particular wrong things to be condemned, and to the principles by which such cases are to be decided, and says to him, How came you by those persons? "I bought them." How came the man by them of whom you purchased? "He stole them!" He also inquires—Will you give them what is "just and equal," i. e. pay them a fair price for their labor? (A tough question.) Christ says to him, those persons must "search the scriptures"—will you help them to do that? (He thinks—"didn't I vote for that law which forbids it?") Peter describes the duties of husbands and wives (iii. 1-7) and says, Will you regard those relations as sacred, and also those of parents and children? James repeats his terrible message to slaveholders about keeping back "the hire of the laborer by fraud," and asks him also whether he will treat them impartially, and not say to them, "sit here under my footstool?" (He colors a little.) Paul asks him if he will leave off "threatening," "honoring" those slaves, esteem them "better than himself;" vote for those who will have "one law" for himself and the "stranger." (A closer test.) Christ says to him, The princes of the Gentiles exercised "lordship" and "authority," but "it shall not be so among you;" and your slaves; what will you say to that? As nobody is willing the liabilities of property should be held over his own head, will you cease to hold them over the heads of those poor people? If they wish to leave you, will you remove every obstacle to their doing so? (Don't he look pale?) You are not to "covet any thing," that is his—much less, him. You must lay aside your whips and rifles, and treat those persons as your equal brethren in good faith. You are to respect carefully their right to personal security, their proprietary rights, social rights, right to knowledge, right to locomotion, right to the anabath, right to serve Me as their Lord; and without being more particular, you are in short to do by them in all things as you would wish them to do by you. They are to have an equal chance with you in the discipline of my house, and if you offend one of these little ones which believe in me, you better be sunk to the bottom of the sea with a millstone about your neck. These are the only terms on which you can be admitted here.

No believer in the scriptures will say that this is not Bible law, without an honest, sincere regard to which no man is admissible to the christian church. If he is ignorant of this law, he does not know enough to be a church member; and if he refuses to yield a hearty assent to it in all respects, no church can receive him without denying its Lord.

We ask now by what right is a chattel slaveholder in the church? And notwithstanding all the learned and unlearned mystification on the subject, what support or toleration has chattel slavery for one moment from the Bible? Not even the semblance of a shadow. But the printer reminds us that the paper is full.

Church and State.

Dr. BASCOM, president of a college in Kentucky, and a distinguished Methodist preacher, has written a book in defence of slaveholding as a divine institution. John C. Calhoun acknowledges the receipt of a copy and says "it is the best work that has yet appeared against the fanatical agitation of the subject of abolition in the North and West."—Henry Clay, true as steel to slavery, says he "perused a copy with very great satisfaction," and that "it is well adapted to make a deep and lasting impression upon all patriotic and religious minds open to the reception of great and important truth." He says, "I understand that a former letter of mine was construed to imply that I thought the Southern division of the Church in error," which is CERTAINLY NOT THE OPINION THAT I DO REALLY ENTERTAIN."

Here are Herod, Pilate, and the chief priests, with all other live and dead tyrants, in fraternal embrace. The devil isn't needed.

PROF. STOWE.—This gentleman has published his speech in the Boston Recorder, delivered before the Board at Brooklyn, which should—and doubtless will—receive a careful reply. It shows clearly enough that the real question in debate is the old one between immediate and gradual emancipation. Slavery he thinks is a very bad thing, but it must be tolerated even in the church till some indefinite future period when circumstances will show that it should be cast out, because Jacob, David, &c. had more than one wife without express rebuke from heaven. But his distinction between the position of the Board and the Presbyterian Assembly is what we intended to notice. He says the difference is—the Board make the admission of slaveholders to the church the exception; the Assembly, the general rule. That cannot be sustained. The language of the Board's report is indeed as conveniently equivocal as an eastern oracle. It says slaveholders are not to be excluded in "all cases;" but in how many, or in what proportion, none can tell from its terms. If only one in a hundred is excluded, it answers the terms; if ninety-nine in a hundred, still they are not rejected in "all cases!"

But if we look at the course of action pursued at their missions, and justified by the Board, the question is at once settled. Ordinary slaveholding there is no bar to church membership; and the argument of Professor Stowe himself proves, if it proves any thing, that such ought to be the fact, notwithstanding his remarkable statement.

POLITICAL CREED.—The Washington Journal contains at its head each week what it calls the "political creed of the young democracy." Among the items of faith are—"no shackles on the liberty of speech or of the press—no law but written law—impartial legislation—universal suffrage—universal education—perfect religious freedom."

That editor says a good many good things, will he please explain—if his faith is not a "dead faith"—why nothing was heard from him when C. M. Clay's press was mobbed down. Why is not the monstrously partial legislation in the District, under his own eyes—attacked?—and also the cause of general ignorance in one half the nation? Why claim unwritten "compromises," and "implied faith," as constitutional law to accommodate despotism? If there are no "shackles on the freedom of the press," there, please explain.

ANOTHER SIGN.—At a whig convention in Putnam County, N. Y., the following resolution was adopted, which only strengthens the evidence that the cause of Liberty has nothing to hope for in that direction.

Resolved, That we, in common with the American people, cherish undiminished confidence and the highest respect and veneration for the integrity, ability, and great moral worth of Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, the first statesman and patriot of the age; that no reverses will ever impair or diminish that confidence and respect; and that we earnestly believe the time is not far distant when his country will acknowledge and reward his life of devotion to its interests and honor.

The United States has been put to the expense of \$5,000,000 in its preparations to meet in mortal strife our neighbors of Mexico.—Bangor Drive.

Yes, and every red cent of it for the benefit of slavery, in the appropriation of which the Democratic party has been pre-eminent. The people will learn what "Democracy" costs them before long.

Slaveholders for Presidents!

A writer in the Richmond Whig, who calls himself a True Whig, is out against the nomination of Judge McLean by the Whigs for the Presidency, on the ground that his wife was once a member of a female anti-slavery society in Cincinnati! See what a "True" (Virginia) "Whig" says about it:

"If the nomination of Judge McLean should be made by the Whigs, not a single Southern State would support him, because they would believe that he was at heart, if not openly, an abolitionist, and because they would be unwilling to see a lady, openly proclaiming such sentiments presiding in the Presidential mansion."

Can't the number of Liberty Almanacs wanted in each town be ascertained and sent for in a bundle?

Welcome to the True American!—Capt. M. Clay on his feet again.

The joint whig and democratic mob which put down the True American can't keep it just such improvements as an honest, determined mind would be likely to make in passing through such an ordeal. The first page is filled with "opinions of the press" respecting the mob and the inside is nearly filled with his "Appeal to Kentucky and the world." It is a masterly production, and if it does not put Messrs. Marshall, Metcalf, Clay & Co. in a box, we are much mistaken. We suppose the paper is printed in Cincinnati, though nothing like that appears in the paper itself, as before. The following is the opening of the defence, which for true eloquence is rarely exceeded. Other extracts will be made hereafter.

OUR APPEAL.

They, who on the eighteenth day of August, 1845, rose in arms, overpowered the civil authorities, and established an irresponsible despotism upon the constitutional liberties of this Commonwealth, in justification of their conduct, "appeal to Kentucky and the world." So be it. Let Kentucky and the world judge.

When the public peace is disturbed—when the laws are defied—when the Constitution is overthrown—and when by the avowed and murderous purposes, natural right and Divine justice are impiously violated—not the loss suffering—not even the shedding of blood, are to be weighed in moments; but the great principles of liberty only are to be borne in mind, be forgotten. If it shall turn out that those principles were by no means violated or endangered,—then was it right that my house should have been rudely entered by personal enemies; threatening me with the dread alternative of death or dishonor—then was it right that the sick chamber should not wake in the bosoms of the stern vindictors of the law some feeling of pitying sympathy or magnanimous forbearance—then was it right that my wife and children should be for long days and nights suffer the terrors of impending ruin—then was it right that I should have my property confiscated—then was it right that I should be outlawed and exiled from the land of my birth, and the buried ashes of my own loved blood and ever-revived friends. But if, on the other hand, they, and not I, have done this deed—then let me be restored to the confidence of my countryman—to the security of the laws—to the inviolate sanctity of the home of my native land—and let them be assigned not to a felon's fate which is their due by the Constitution and laws of Kentucky—but live out their days with the reflection that the most they can hope for in the future, is that their dishonored names will be swallowed up in the magnanimous forgetfulness of coming generations.

In the spring of 1845, I in connection with some other Kentuckians, made proposals to publish a paper, devoted to free discussion and gradual emancipation in Kentucky. On the third day of June the same year, the True American was issued from the press; having about three hundred subscribers in this State; and about seventeen hundred in the other States. On the twelfth day of August, 1845, the last number of this paper was sent to about seven hundred subscribers in Kentucky, and about twenty-seven hundred in the other States of the Union. These facts are verified by the books of the office, which friend or foe is at liberty to examine. That my readers in Kentucky should have run up in this short space of about two months from three to seven hundred, in the face of all the violence and proscription of the enemies of emancipation, voluntarily, without any agencies, and without the distribution of circulars or papers on my part, is a most extraordinary circumstance. And when we reflect that about twenty persons read the paper of each subscriber, making four hundred thousand readers in Kentucky, it proves beyond all controversy that the principles and tone of my press were making a powerful hold upon the minds and affections of the people.

Welcome North Carolina—Make way for the "Christian Patriot."

We learn by the Philanthropist, with great pleasure, that the plan is in progress for establishing an anti-slavery paper in Jamestown, N. C. If we are rightly informed, the Friends are the principal movers, and heartily do we wish the spirit of Fox and other such veterans in the cause of humanity may be revived, and warm into active life their brethren throughout the country. The Prospectus will be published next week, the following extract from which will indicate its character:—

9th. That as we consider any system of unconditional servitude an assumption of arbitrary power not justified by fundamental principles, which teach, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" we hold, that the subject relation to our American System of African Slavery, should be fairly and fully examined by calm unprejudiced investigation.

10th. In the discussion of any subject whatever, no preference will be given to any particular religious sect, or political party; but all such discussions must be conducted with propriety, and a decorous respect for the opinions of others.

The publication of the "Christian Patriot" will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, after it is ascertained that its patronage will justify it, at \$5 a year; or \$2 if paid immediately after receiving the first number.

J. SHERWOOD.

Jamestown, N. C., June, 1845.

Editors friendly to our proposition, will please give the foregoing prospectus a few selections, in their paper, and send us a copy containing it.

Subscribers are requested to forward their names free of postage, as early as convenient.

The time is not far distant when the Liberty party will be organized and sustained by a free press in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina; the way is preparing, and the heaven is working, and every effort and every vote in the Free States hastens the day. The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Indiana, will afford further information:

"I now come to the subject of Slavery, which I want to say something about. You knowest that I was once a Whig, because I knew no better; but now I belong to the Liberty party and am a whole-souled opponent of all pro-slavery parties. I knew that this was an evil before I ever saw these, but much I will say, that the honor of making the Liberty party one feeble protest against this—There is one man bold and eloquent and philanthropic enough to send out a Prospectus for an Anti-Slavery paper."

"But here is the point. He will be compelled to have 400 subscribers from the free States to start, after which, I think, his patronage will support it. I say, and reiterate, here will support it. The existence of the paper rests with you."

"Certainly the 400 may easily be obtained, and more than that in the free States, and into which agents should be at once sent. So noble, necessary a movement cannot fail for want of that number. We venture to say Maine will take one fourth of that stock."

Anti-Slavery Papers.

The Western Citizen makes the following just and reasonable remarks on a subject of the utmost importance to the Liberty cause, the success of which is to be determined by the support its friends give its presses. Or this there can be no question.

The history of the Emancipator and Daily Chronicle, in its part our own experience. We have a respectable paying weekly list, and uniting our Daily and Weekly together, we could make a good living business, if our subscribers would only be prompt; but as it is, we are always in debt, always struggling along the best way we can, always paying some, and by the strictest economy and good management, keeping our credit good. Almost every anti-slavery paper in the land, although most of them have a wide circulation, are in like circumstances; and it grows out of the fact of their being cut off from the means of support which others enjoy, and from the fact that they have so much gratuitous work to do for the cause.

There must be a reform in this matter. If we would have our cause prosperous, our papers must be well supported, and instead of living at this poor dying rate, they must be vigorous, and must have plenty of the life-blood of business, money. We call upon our brethren of the press to wake up to a reform in this thing—have better prices for their papers; better prices for their advertising and more of it, and make papers; that while they shall meet the wants of the community, as news, business and family papers. And above all, make subscribers pay better, if possible. Abolitionists must be made to feel that they are injuring the anti-slavery cause by so poorly supporting the press. The subject should be taken up by our local meetings, and Conventions, State and National.

MAINE.

So far as returns now show the Liberty vote of this State has increased since the November election of 1844, SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY, with 2000 liberty voters at home. The majority last year against Appleton was 73,051. This year the majority against Fessenden is 48,592. According to usual reckoning the net gain to Liberty is 24,459. Not "dying away" very fast.

WISCONSIN.—So far as appears the Liberty vote of that Territory has doubled since last year.

In Pennsylvania our vote has largely increased, so far as returns are received. Several States will soon be heard from.

Liberty men in Maine, be getting in the "winter wheat."

VERMONT.—By the official count the Liberty vote of that State has increased since November election of 1844, TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED. On the vote for Governor of last year 896. The net gain for Liberty in 1845 is 10,284!! Cheers for Vermont!!! At that rate three years more will give that State to Liberty.

We invite particular attention to the Report on Texas. 500,000 signatures to that petition would keep out Texas as a slave State, and that number can be had. What is our share?

GERRIT SMITH.—The presence of this distinguished advocate of the slave, added much to the interest of the recent Convention. A finer specimen of humanity, we have seldom seen. He is large in stature, erect in gait, and of most commanding aspect. His head is large, and the intellectual and moral region of his cranium are very prominent. His physiognomy is strongly marked. His eye, sparkling with intelligence, gives sure indication that a benevolent heart, a placid temper, a mild and forgiving, yet noble spirit, are within. Mr. Smith is a man of which any party may well be proud. Before he arrived at the Bible conclusion, that the slave is a man, and, as such, entitled to the prayers and sympathies of Christians, he was a popular man. All men vied to honor Gerrit Smith. But, alas! he has ventured to open his mouth for the dumb, and now, says a few abolitionists, none so poor as to do him reverence! Ten years since he stood higher in the estimation of the Christian public, as a talented, liberal and wealthy layman, than did Theodore Frelinghuysen. The latter is now Chancellor of the New York University, President of the American Board, and would have been Vice President of the United States; had he received votes enough. While the name of the former is seldom mentioned unless to be vilified; and all because he has ventured to speak and act in behalf of Christ's suffering poor. The time will come when men will be estimated according to their worth. Worcester Co. Gazette.

ELIZABETH BURNETT.—This distinguished individual was nominated by the Liberty party of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor, last month. He declines the nomination, for the reasons set forth in the following extract from his letter:

"While I am as deeply affected with pleasure and surprise at such an unexpected and unmerited expression of their confidence and consideration, my relations to a collateral field of labor, and, I trust, of philanthropy, would render it embarrassing, if not improper, for me to occupy a prominent political position. Whatever service I can render to the cause of freedom and humanity in the ranks of the Liberty party, as a private and hard-laboring soldier, shall be performed with the greatest cordiality of spirit and to the widest compass of my ability. Nor can I decline the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the convention, without giving a new and stronger expression of my faith in, and growing reverence for, the means and the end which they are employing and to which they aspire, in laboring for the consummation of universal liberty in this country. I believe that the principles, aim, and the end of the Liberty party embrace and express the sublimest morality that was ever 'throughout in politics' in this fallen world. And as long as I possess the right of suffrage, and of free thought and speech, my vote, and heart, and voice shall be given for the immediate emancipation of the slave and expunction for him."

NOTICE.

If subscribers will please notice the terms of this paper they will not make mistakes as is sometimes the case. Those terms are strictly adhered to, except where special engagements to the contrary have been made. The "30 days," were out in most cases 10 days ago.

Several travelling agents are wanted for this paper immediately.

Pay where it is due is very much needed. The paying season has now about come round.

HALLOWELL.—Subscribers in this town will hereafter find their papers at the Post Office. This will accommodate them about as well, and as a good deal better than the present course.

Call at the Post Office on Thursday mornings.

Mr. REED's singing school, in this village, is deferred to Saturday evening next. Now is the time for young people here to learn to sing. Be at the Town Hall on that evening.

Public Address.

Rev. Mr. Cobb, editor of the Christian Freeman, Boston, will deliver an address on Slavery in this town, on Monday evening next. Go and hear.

Read the Protest of one hundred and seventy Unitarian preachers on the first page.—We understand the Universalists are preparing a similar document. Surely Orthodoxy must wake up.

From the Spirit of Liberty.

LETTER FROM C. M. CLAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26, 1845.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 5th ult., inviting me, on behalf of the friends of the Liberty of the Press in Pittsburgh, to take up my residence and establish my paper there, in case I should find it necessary to leave Kentucky, was received in due time, but the character of the disease with which I have been afflicted required me to avoid all mental labor. I am most grateful to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their personal consideration and kindness; coming, as it does, at a time when I feel the necessity of cheerful voices, to dispel the gloom which relentless persecution and wrong cannot but spread over the most stern and unbending spirit. But this is not my cause only, but yours also. If the Americans expect to be free they must arouse themselves quickly, or it will be too late. Time after time and day after day this net of slave-despotism drawn more closely around us all. If I fall to-day, under the iron heel of irresponsible despotic power, you will fall to-morrow. You have done well, then, in my humble judgment, not to remain idle spectators of this cruel and dangerous deed. Let every true American, then come up to the rescue. Congress has power to remedy this evil; let them do it—or cease to be. In the mean time I stand my ground, on my native soil, intending to live out my days in the spirit of a freeman, preferring death to slavery, or voluntary retreat. My paper will appear again in a few days, from this same scene of cowardly outrage. I cannot fight a whole community, but from my birth-right, the liberty of the speech and press, "ten thousand" nor ten hundred thousand such men as the Rebels of the 18th of August shall not drive me—they may kill, but cannot conquer me!

May the spirit of our fathers revive once more in the bosoms of the American people, and may our country yet be free, is the unceasing aspiration of my very soul. And may God defend the right.

Your friend ever, whilst you are true to liberty and our whole country.

C. M. CLAY.

Messrs. R. C. Flesson, Wm. Larimer, J. A. Wills, T. McConnell, W. E. Austin, Committee.

WHERE ARE THE FEDERALISTS?—Henry Hubbard now resides at Charlestown, in the region where he got up a meeting to sustain the Hartford Convention; Samuel Cushman is now at Portsmouth, holding an appointment under the present administration; Cyrus Barton has lately been appointed by President Polk marshal for the district of New Hampshire; James Buchanan is now, as Secretary of State, assisting President Polk in the settlement of the Oregon question with England; George Bancroft is his Secretary of war; Louis McLane has been sent as minister to England; A. J. Everett to China; Roger B. Taney is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Charles Lane is now editor of the Belknap Gazette, and moreover senator from that strong Loco district, No. 6; Robert P. Dunlap, formerly called "Young Tim Pickering," for his excessive Federal zeal, is now a Loco representative from Maine.—Dover N. H. Enquirer.

DON'T SEND BY EXPRESS TO HIRAM WILSON.—People who are about to send packages of clothing &c., to the Canada Mission—and we hope there will be many such before the setting in of winter—ought not to send them by express, on account of the expense.—Those who send from this state had better direct their packages to the Emancipator office, Boston, from whence they will be forwarded by the cheapest route. In a recent letter to Mr. Alden, Hiram Wilson says:

I received two cases at Detroit some time ago, which came by express the whole distance through, and the charges were enormous. I was greatly vexed at having to pay on two boxes and a small bundle the sum of \$13.50, which I could not afford to do. One of those was from West Boylston, the other from my native town, namely Acworth, N. H. The bundle from Hanover, N. H. Such things had better be sent otherwise than per express though they be longer coming. Our cause here is onward, though our means are inadequate to meet the expenses of our enterprise.

PEACE SOCIETY.—That excellent man, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, was announced to deliver a lecture last night "The duty of Christians with respect to war; and the practicability of securing advantages which would arise from a state of inviolable peace among all the nations of the earth, and especially between this country and the United States." The admission was free, and ladies were invited to attend.

MAINE.—Official vote for Representative to Congress—First District.

Whole number of ballots	9183
John F. Scammon	5177
Samuel Hopkins	3187
Theodore Stevens	526
Joshua Herrick	185
Samuel Midlam	56
Scattering	52
Scammon's majority over all	1171

John Quincy Adams is in quite a feeble state of health.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is slowly recovering from a dangerous illness.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Great Britain.

Failure in the crops very extensively in Europe, is the principal topic of interest.—The poor people of those countries are to see a hard winter for food which in times of plenty is quite insufficient.

Queen Victoria had returned home from Germany. The Hutchinson family were giving successful concerts, and Douglass was making speeches in London. We extract the following respecting the harvest:

Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest have therefore, we fear, been too favorable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already admitted deficiency in Wheat and Potatoes, the crops of Barley and Oats, as well as those of Beans and Peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

As threshing is proceeded with, the complaints of Wheat certainly increase; nor do the accounts of the quality improve. The loss in weight alone is a serious consideration; supposing the same to be 3 lbs. per bushel on the entire quantity grown—which is a moderate computation—and taking the whole produce of Wheat of the United Kingdom, in an average year, at 20,000,000 qrs., this item alone would make a difference of a million of quarters.

These considerations have had some influence with holders of Wheat; and the disposition to sell at present prices has much diminished. Those parties who have still stocks of old, naturally conclude that the superiority of last year's growth over that of the new will cause it to command a ready sale at any period; and though fair supplies of new have been brought forward by the growers, they have refused to sell except at enhanced rates.

The increasingly unfavorable reports relative to the Potato crop have also had their weight; and the trade has assumed a decidedly firm tone.

Whether any immediate advance of importance will occur in the value of Wheat will probably depend, in a great measure, on the weather; but, however auspicious the latter may become, we feel tolerably sure that the price of bread-stuffs must, later in the year, rise materially.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest has been defective over the greater part of continental Europe. In Holland and Belgium the fact is so well ascertained that the Government of the former country has deemed it prudent to reduce the duties on Grain to the minimum point, while all restrictions on the import of Corn into Belgium, have been removed for a given period.

Already numerous orders have been received from Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. and the moderate stocks of bonded Corn are likely to be shortly reduced into a very narrow compass, if not exhausted, by shipments to countries whence, in ordinary years we are in the habit of drawing some portion of our foreign supplies.

In the Baltic ports, Great Britain must expect to be outbid by the Dutch and Belgians; and in the Black Sea, Wheat has lately been brought up to supply Italy, where the crops are stated to have yielded indifferently.

It seems, therefore, that, unless prices advance materially in this country, we are not likely to draw any quantity of Wheat from abroad.—Mark Lane Express.

Mr. O'Connell, having been addressed recently by an association of boys, made them the following answer, addressed to Master Keary, who had presented the Address:

"LIBERATOR."—I thank you heartily, my dear boy, for the last class that addressed me, by telling you that I am one of yourselves, but I have been such as you. Determine to write your name on the history of your country; and you will infallibly do so. [Hear, hear.] You have heard it from others, and you joyfully caught up the sound—you have heard of merits of mine, that were exaggerated by reason of the success of a faithful people in one exertion for legitimate redress.—You have heard that from others—listen to me while I tell you a secret. I am as humble an individual in origin as any man can be in my class of society. The son of a country gentleman distinguished by aristocratic enjoyments or pretensions, except of ancient date, without favor—without the assistance of, and other than that of the popular sentiment, I elevated myself—I have been elevated by the people to a condition that monarchs may envy, [cheers,] and that many would render part of their power in order to attain.—[Cheers.] Why have I done it—how have I done it? Simply by the virtue of perseverance—simply by determining to succeed, and do all I could to work out that determination. [Loud Cheers.]

Religion in Germany.

A correspondent of the German Schnellpost concludes his review of the Political and Social condition of the different European Countries at the present moment with the following remark:

"The various Governments of Germany, terrified by the sad events in Leipzig, Tosen, Halberstadt and at different other places are busy in stopping the religious movement.—Ronge, Czieski and others are forbidden to preach. Whether this will avail I doubt very much. The stone that has once been started rolls down the hill, and he who attempts to stop it will be run over."

ITALY.—The accounts received from Central and Lower Italy continued to be alarming. The agitation was daily increasing in the Roman States. Several young men of noble family had fled in order to avoid being arrested, and were wandering armed about the mountains. The members of the military commission dare not appear in the streets without an escort. The Cardinal Legate of Ravenna had experienced proofs of the irritation of the Liberal party. A shot had been fired at his window and stones thrown at his carriage.—N. H. Ad.

Later.—Arrival of the Hibernia.

By the kindness of Mr. RUFUS K. PAGE we are favored with the latest papers from Liverpool. The weather had been favorable, and the prospects for food were better than at the former arrivals. From the Liverpool Mercury we gather the following:—

A steam slave ship was lying at Pernambuco on the 29th of July, fitting out for the coast of Africa for slaves.

The Municipal Council of Paris has come to a resolution that primary instruction shall be afforded gratuitously to the children of all classes of persons who may desire it.

The Anti-Corn-Law Bazaar will open on the 25th inst., in Manchester.

Another motion to inquire into the case of the deposed Rajah of Sattara was rejected at the India House, last week, by a large majority.

The German papers state that a great number of Polish refugees from France, England, and Belgium, are on their way to join the Cossacks in the war against the Russians.

It is calculated that 35,000 persons die annually in England and Wales from consumption alone.

The native population of the province of Algiers is estimated at 2,500,000.

A census of Madrid has just been completed, from which it appears that the population at present amounts to 188,237 souls.

On Monday last, the summits of the more elevated hills of the Grampians were covered with snow, which had fallen during the previous night.—Scotsman.

The average number of British shipwrecks in a year, is 600; the value of property destroyed about two and a half millions sterling; and the number of lives lost 1560.

FRANCE AND ALGERIE.—Within the last three years more than 250 millions of francs have been expended in Algeria, under the administration of Marshal Bugeaud. A great deal of blood has been spilt, a great number of families have been placed in mourning for their sons who have died in the hospitals the victims of forced marches, fatigue, and cruel privations. And what progress have we made in colonizing the country, and consolidating our hold of it? There is no reason to go to Algeria to see what must strike all eyes—on the one hand, the impensity of our sacrifices; on the other, the insignificance of the results.—Presse.

THE MARMORA.—This Steamer, as we learn by an article in the Liverpool Mercury, excites as much interest there as it did in New York. It was built at Bath, Maine, with the Screw Propeller as its motive power, is commanded by Captain Page, son R. K. Page, Esq., of this town—and is to proceed to Constantinople. Her speed is quite surprising to folks over the "big pond." She is said to be two miles faster than English steamers made on the same principle.

Preaching for his own Body.

A Massachusetts clergyman writes us that, last Sunday a slave who is a minister of the gospel, and has charge of the flock of Christ in St. Louis, was in his pulpit begging money to buy his own body! "He is bright, shrewd, and very respectable as a preacher!"—[Bangor Gazette.]

THIRTY SIX INDICTMENTS!—We learn from the Port Tobacco (Mo.) Times, that "the grand jury of Charles county has found thirty six indictments against Mark Cesar, a free negro, for aiding and assisting in the escape of slaves from that county. The penalty is six years confinement in the penitentiary on each indictment, or 216 years in all!"

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—We find in a London paper, a translation of the memorial sent in by Keying to the Emperor of China, relative to the toleration of christianity. The memorial asks, in behalf of all foreign subjects that they be allowed to erect churches for worship at the five ports open for foreign trade, and that if any exceed these boundaries and erect houses for christian worship elsewhere, "they be not severely punished, or killed," but be delivered to the nearest consul of their respective countries to be restrained and punished. Thus, says the memorial, "tender compassion will be manifested to those from afar, as well as to the black-haired race; the good and the bad will not be confounded together; and by your majesty's gracious assent, will the laws and principles of reason be displayed with justice and sincerity,—and this is my petition, that the practice of the christian religion may henceforth entail no punishment on those who are good subjects."—The imperial reply was soon received, assenting to the petition.

FREE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.—We regret to learn, from the Lexington Observer of last week, that the injudicious course of Cassius M. Clay's advisers has resulted in a movement for the ejectment of free blacks from Fayette county. The citizens have had a public meeting, and resolved that they must leave the county. All who wish to go to Liberia shall have a free passage and provisions for the voyage.—Newark Daily Ad.

WARM AND COLD SALT WATER BATHS.—MR. CHALMER, in an able speech, proposed the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That a Committee be appointed to consider the best mode of affording to the inhabitants of Liverpool the benefits of warm and cold salt water baths, at such reasonable charges as will enable them to make a frequent use of such baths as a sanitary measure."

THE LEXINGTON OUTRAGE.—The Mob Committee acquitted!—As was predicted, the trial of the "Mob Committee" in the Municipal Court at Lexington has been a mere farce, and they are all acquitted! This verdict was rendered under the following instructions from the Judge, viz:

"That if the Jury believe from the evidence in their cases, that the defendants to this prosecution, assembled with the intent, and did with violence and by force take possession of the True American office, they are guilty of a riot, and assess their fine in their discretion from one cent to one hundred dollars."

Also under the following instruction, moved by the defendants' counsel and accepted by the Judge:

"That if the Jury believe that the True American press was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its present location and condition without being a nuisance, the defendants were justified in abating it."

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—In 1843, Governor Crawford's Whig majority in the State was 3338. Returns of the late election from 52 counties give him about 1400 majority, which is a Whig gain as compared with the vote for Polk and Clay, when Mr. Polk carried the State by 191. Forty-one counties remain to be heard from. The legislature is chosen under the new apportionment.

The past summer has been a very sickly one in this State and Illinois. No situation, however salubrious in appearance, has been exempted from disease. We have heard an estimate that probably 200,000 persons in these States have been ill this season of the diseases peculiar to the season. It is certain that, in numerous neighborhoods throughout the whole region, entire families have suffered—in many cases, almost every member being prostrated at the same time, and hardly one able to assist another. The consumption of drugs has been enormous.—St. Louis Merc.

Proposals have been made to the Postmaster General for transporting the mail once a month, over-land to Oregon, at \$200 per trip.

A Census of the Russian Empire has just been taken, and the population is shown to be sixty-two millions five hundred thousand!

A Frenchman is said to have invented a machine capable of doing every description of sewing except the stitching of button-holes.

It is reported that in Springfield, Ill., in a population of 4000, there are only twelve marriageable females, eleven of whom are already engaged.

Loungers are admonished to seek each other's company, but not torment industrious people with their loafing visits.

Free Missions in Haiti.

REV. E. R. WARREN, general Agent of the Am. and For. Bap. Missionary Society, will deliver a lecture in the BAPTIST CHURCH, on Sabbath evening next, at 6 o'clock, on the history and moral condition of Haiti.

Friends of the heathen and of the colored race are earnestly invited to attend.

Hallowell, Oct. 23, 1845.

Receipts for the Standard.

Paid.	Vol.	No.	to
Asaph Smith,	\$1.50	5	24 Aug. '46
Thomas Smith,	2.00	5	52 " " '46
James Starret,	2.00	5	52 " " '46
Charles Currier,	1.50	6	11 Oct. '46
Charles W. York,	2.00	6	34 Mar. '47
Miss F. Hanson,	1.50	6	10 Sept. '46
Noah Hanson,	2.00	5	44 Apr. '46
Wiggins & Hopkins,	2.00	5	23 Feb. '46
Asa Davis,	3.50	5	52 Aug. '46
Jonas Vezzie,	2.00	4	52 " " '45
A. A. Barker,	1.50	6	12 Oct. '46
Chauncey Chandler,	1.50	6	12 " " '46
Reuben Byram,	1.50	5	52 Aug. '46
Benjamin Gooch,	1.50		
Stephen Pratt,	1.50	5	52 " " '46
R. R. York,	1.50	5	52 " " '46
Z. Humphrey,	1.50	5	52 " " '46
David Pratt,	1.50	5	52 " " '46
J. B. Smith,	1.50	5	52 " " '46
K. Loring, Jr.,	1.50	5	52 " " '46
Albert Torrey,	1.50	4	52 " " '45
Benjamin Jeffords,	1.50	5	52 " " '46

Anti-Slavery Meeting at New Gloucester.

Pursuant to a vote of the "New Gloucester Liberty Association," a meeting of the friends of equal rights will be held at the Town House, in this town, on Tuesday, Oct. 28th, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. and will continue through the day and evening. Speakers from abroad are expected to attend and will give interest to the meeting. Our friends in this vicinity and citizens of this place (and ladies too) are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order. ARNOLD EVELLETH, Sec'y of the N. Gloucester Lib. Ass.

New Gloucester, Oct. 6, 1845.

Remarkable case of Mrs. Hemstreet, of West Troy, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty, and universally esteemed in the community where he lives. Written to the Proprietor under date Jan. 18, 1844.

Mrs. H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, feeble habit; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough and expectation. In a short time it became a painful and distressing rhea set in, and of a sudden almost reduced her to the grave. Four months after her first attack, in April following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectation continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectation began also to change its appearance and assume the character of true consumptive pus or matter. The least exposure would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) five long years, when she, as a last resort, was desired to see Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Her mother, who was a friend of the Restorative, was much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued, the blood ceased to flow, and she felt once more from the lungs after commencing the use of the Restorative, and then only about a tea-spoonful in quantity. In two months only from the commencement of the medicine the tone and strength of her system was so far restored that she was enabled to discharge her servant and do all household work for her family entirely free from the pains in the chest were removed, and her nervous restlessness quieted. In short, her prospects of returning health were most flattering indeed; here, however, her hopes were prostrated. She ate (as did the rest of the family) some head cheese, which was found to be poisoned, and in consequence she suffered most severely. Vomiting and purging were produced by it, continuing several days. 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